



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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PRICE THREEPENCE

TEREDO TURNS ON THE CABLE

A Ship-Worm Attacks Our Lines Of Communication

WHEN it was announced recently that the Post Office cable ship *Monarch* was laying a new submarine telephone cable between Aldeburgh in Suffolk, and Domburg, on the Dutch island of Walcheren, a C N contributor recalled a visit he paid a few weeks ago to another cable ship in the Thames at Greenwich. There he learned something of the work of the men who keep a watchful eye, as it were, on the modern cables, and of the ravages of a tiny wormlike creature.

After nearly 25 years' absence the cable ship *Cyrus Field*, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, had returned to her home port on the Thames to take aboard 40 miles of new cable. The ship stayed only a few days before steaming off back to the Atlantic to continue the work of repairing under-sea cables worth a total of £40,000,000.

Talking to the crew, the C N man was told that some of the damage done to the cables is caused by the anchors of steam trawlers, by corrosion, and by a wormlike creature known as the teredo, or ship-worm, which attacks the insulating gutta-percha round the cables' core.

This little sea creature is wider known for the damage it does to timber, such as piers and other sea defences. At its head the teredo has two small shells which serve as boring implements, and with these it tunnels its way into under-water timber to fashion a home for its soft body.

Brunel's Inspiration

There, in a tunnel lined with a sort of chalk casing, the teredo lies in wait for the water to bring to it the tiny specks of life on which it feeds.

The teredos that tackle the gutta-percha of the cables must be very disappointed creatures!

It is said that a study of the teredo inspired Brunel, the man who gave us the first Thames Tunnel, with the very idea for tunnelling under the river.

One of the newest ways of de-

feating the ravages of this tiny worm is by fitting a spiral brass tape round the cables. Divers cannot be used for this deep-sea repair work. When cable breaks have been discovered by special instruments, enormous steel grapples, able to support 20 tons, plunge many fathoms to the seabed and pick up the ends of the cables, which are little more than an inch in diameter. Skilled men aboard the cable ship join them and the repaired cable is lowered again to the sea floor.

The Repair Ships

A vast network of cables fans out from Britain, linking her with the world's far corners. Cable ships and their crews have the vital task of looking after these countless miles of cable. The *Cyrus Field*, for instance, is now steaming 1500 miles a week from Newfoundland to the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. Sometimes a repair job takes only eight hours, but if the weather is rough it may take much longer.

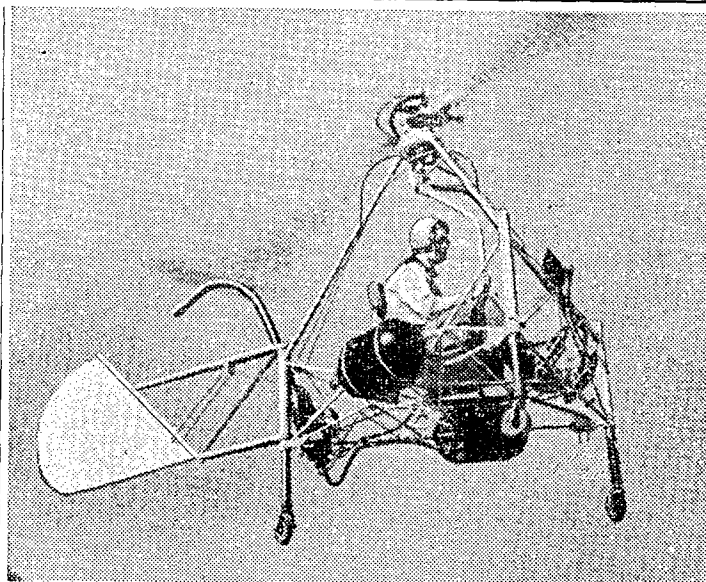
In a single year the South American cable patrol, which inspects and repairs 27,000 miles of telegraph cables round the South American coast, caught three whales. Captain Haine, who was in charge, said that the whales had apparently mistaken the submarine cables for octopuses, on which they feed, and had become entangled in them till they drowned. The whales were hauled aboard the cable ship without trouble.

Sometimes the cable ship grapples bring up strange fish from the depths. Fish accustomed to living in conditions of under-sea pressure have been known to burst on being accidentally hauled to the surface.

Old Cable in Service

Lengths of the original Atlantic cable laid by the famous ship *Great Eastern* in 1866 are still doing service on the sea-bed. Four hundred miles of cable laid in 1873 is also still doing its job well. If interfered with, however, some of it might break up. This would make necessary a big and expensive scheme of re-laying with new cable.

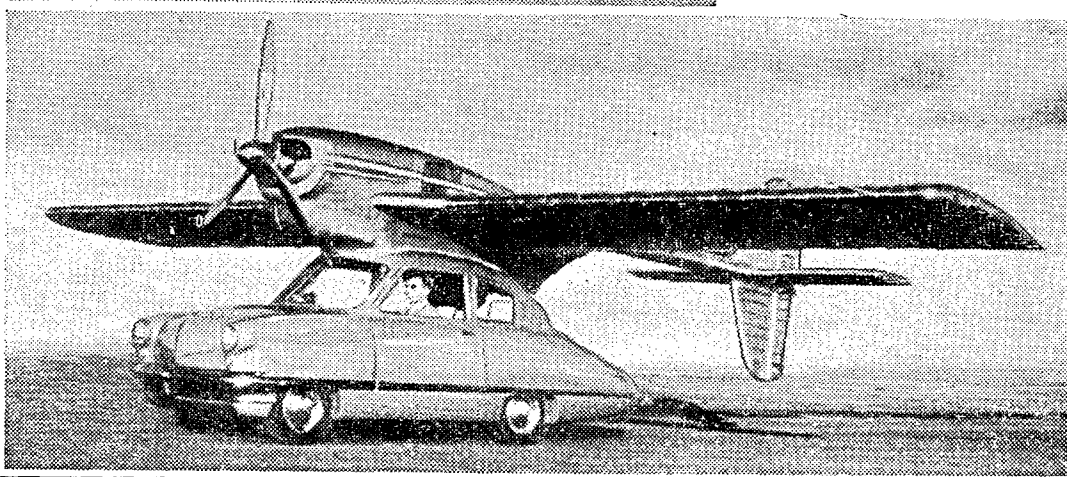
The cable recently laid by the *Monarch* is a new type of coaxial cable which will carry 84 simultaneous telephone conversations without the use of submerged repeaters. This has been made possible by making the cable of larger diameter and incorporating an annular air-space throughout its length.



TWO WAYS OF FLYING

Novel developments in aircraft are shown in these two pictures from America. The one-man helicopter on the left has two rotors driven by small jet units on the ends. It weighs only 310 lbs, but can lift an additional 300 lbs.

Below is a flying car being tested in California. The aeroplane section can be completely detached, leaving a normal car ready for the road.



Jerusalem in the Oklahoma Hills

100,000 PEOPLE WATCH A PAGEANT

DURING this year thousands of Americans have visited the streets and temples of Jerusalem built in the hills of Oklahoma. The story of this "Holy City" is one of the quiet romances of American life.

In 1935 President Roosevelt was looking for schemes on which grants might be made from public funds to help the unemployed. He was told about a young pastor who wished to build a replica of Jerusalem in Oklahoma, where the mighty drama of the life of Christ could be presented to modern Americans.

Pastor Mark Antony Wallock was a minister in the small Oklahoma town of Lawton. From a boy he had been fascinated by the history of the Holy City Jerusalem and had collected a vast store of pictures and information about it. The idea flashed into his mind, "Why not build Jerusalem in America?"

When he went to Lawton as minister, Pastor Wallock began his search for a site on which his dream city might be built. Wandering in the Wichita Mountains he discovered a natural amphitheatre, with accommodation for half a million spectators, at the base of which a city could be built. He stirred the en-

thusiasm of his small church to such a height that at Easter 1926 he led them into the mountains to visit the Jerusalem site and then began to train them to act in a vast pageant of the life of Christ.

Pastor Wallock asked President Roosevelt for enough money actually to build the city in which the drama could be acted. The idea so captured the imagination of the President that a grant of over £20,000 was made to erect the walls of Jerusalem, the Judgment Hall of Pilate, and the Garden of Gethsemane.

Last Easter the whole population of Lawton, numbering over 3000, turned themselves into the "cast" to act the great drama, while over a hundred thousand people sat on the surrounding hills to watch the city blaze into light and the drama begin to unfold the last days of the life of Christ in Jerusalem.

All during the year visitors come to see the Jerusalem built in Oklahoma, and to pay tribute to the vision of the young pastor who inspired the imagination of a great President with his idea. But those visitors also go away with the vision of Jerusalem which cannot be built of stone and bricks—a new Jerusalem which can be built only in the hearts of men.

THE BROADSHEET RETURNS

IN days long past broadsheets—single sheets of paper printed only on one side—were hawked about our streets by chapmen. As early as 1653 we find a pamphleteer writing a broadsheet in defence of Oliver Cromwell. At first they were used for official notices only, but later they began to assume the function of the newspaper today.

News of battles and other important events sometimes reached the public's notice by way of the broadsheet, while ballads, attacks upon political and religious figures, and the dying speeches of criminals also appeared. Daniel Defoe, best known to us now as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, was a tireless writer of broadsheets, and several important poems by Dryden appeared first in this form.

In Edinburgh, that great home of printing and publishing, this old type of publication has appeared again in the *New Athenian Broadsheet*. This new venture is an attempt to popularise poetry by presenting it in a fresh form. Most of the poems included in the *Broadsheet* are by Scottish poets, and are mainly works hitherto unpublished in any form.

Perhaps some rising young writer will first find recognition in this revival of an old literary medium as his predecessors did in the past.

YOUTH AWHEEL



Geoffrey and Harry Cauldwell, the two South Africans who, as already reported in the C N, are cycling round the world, are here seen planning the next stage of their journey while in London recently.

THE CHANGING EAST

PRE-OCCUPIED as we are with many important problems of our own and those of our neighbours across the Narrow Seas, we should not fail to pay attention to those great historical events which will affect the lives of more than 350 million Asiatic people, one-seventh of the whole human race.

On August 15 the great sub-continent of India received its freedom and formed two Dominions: India and Pakistan. Last month there were presented to the British Parliament two Bills designed to give freedom to Burma and to Ceylon. Burma has already declared her desire to form an independent State outside the British Commonwealth of Nations, but Ceylon would like to continue its membership of this Commonwealth as a Dominion.

What is remarkable about these events is that there are few examples in world history where such tremendous changes have been brought about without war.

Hope For India

It is true that there has been some unfortunate friction between India and Pakistan, particularly in the province of Punjab, now divided between the two countries. But, by and large, Partition has not worked out badly. In the vast area of the new India there are many communities where Hindu and Moslem live peaceably side by side and the same applies to most of Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan have, on the whole, solved the problem of the Princely States.

Last August these States were told they could join either India or Pakistan. Except for one or two, all of them did in fact join one or other of the Dominions without any difficulty.

Although the work ahead of the two Dominions is still tremendous it can be said that their mutual relationship and their relations with the outside world are developing satisfactorily. The time may not be distant when the communal troubles will disappear and when a closer union between India and Pakistan will be possible.

Proud Ceylon

Meanwhile, the debates at Westminster have shown that the creation of yet another British Dominion in the Indian Ocean is likely to become a fact very soon. The new Dominion is to be the island of Ceylon. The relationship between Ceylon and this country is likely to be still closer than that between India and Britain. Under an agreement Britain is to take over the responsibility of defending Ceylon and she will use the important naval base of Trincomalee and the airfields built on Ceylon during the war.

A democratic and liberal Constitution has been adopted by Ceylon on the basis of a British recommendation. The Constitution grants important rights to religious and racial minorities inhabiting the island, and the Ceylon Government, anxious that the country should develop as speedily as possible, has invited all British civil servants who care to stay to carry on. The first Governor General of the island will come from Britain.

The British Parliament was, however, not of one mind over the Bill for the independence of Burma, because this important

rice, oil, and teak-producing country of 14 million inhabitants has decided to sever its formal links with the British Empire. This does not, of course, mean that its bonds of friendship with Britain are going to be cut. On the contrary. The presence of the Burmese Prime Minister at the Royal Wedding was one of the signs of the amity which exists between the two countries. There can also be little doubt that the important trade connections existing between Burma and ourselves will not only be upheld but even enlarged.

The events of the past few months have clearly shown that Britain's enlightened and democratic policy in Asia has helped many nations on the way to full self-government and has, at the same time, greatly enhanced the prestige of this country.

A WORLD BILL OF RIGHTS

IN Geneva the U.N.O. Commission on Human Rights is holding its second meeting, and over it Mrs Roosevelt is presiding. Its task is to hammer out a Declaration of Human Rights for adoption by the General Assembly, and a convention to which states can adhere separately. It aims to ensure that adequate provision shall be made to safeguard all rights and freedom which befit the dignity and destiny of man as a creature of God and as a member of human society.

These human rights, which include freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom to organise with others and freedom to hold property, are being threatened in various parts of the world. Not only is freedom to worship God in danger, but also the right of every person to choose or change his beliefs, or the right to maintain schools in which the parents can determine what faith their children shall be taught.

There are obvious difficulties in carrying out international agreements of this kind, but whether or no any sanctions were added, such a declaration by the whole body of the United Nations would be a new milestone of advance.

Regional Railways For Britain

WHEN the railways of Britain are taken over by the State, on January 1 next, they will be known by the general title of "British Railways," which will be the most important unified railway system in the world.

The different railways will be divided into six regions. These will be: the London Midland Region, corresponding to the present system of the L.M.S. Railway in England and Wales; the Western Region (G.W.R.); the Southern Region (Southern Railway); the Eastern Region (the southern area of the L.N.E.R.); the North Eastern Region (L.N.E.R. from Doncaster to Berwick); and the Scottish Region (L.M.S. and L.N.E.R.).

The Headquarters of the first four will be in London.

Saving the New Forest

THAT the entire New Forest, the wonderland of heath and deep woods that lies between busy Southampton and sprawling Bournemouth, should be declared a Nature Reserve, is the chief recommendation of a Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into its future.

This Committee has described the New Forest as "a miraculous survival of pre-Norman England." For it seems that the popular idea that this great open space was first established by William the Conqueror as a hunting ground is a fallacy. It appears certain that it was a royal forest in the days of King Canute.

The total area of the New Forest is 92,365 acres, about the same size as the Isle of Wight opposite it. Of this area 64,707 acres are Crown Lands.

Ponies and Deer

Wandering at their will across the moorlands are about 800 of the delightful Forest ponies, 3000 cattle, and a few donkeys, all turned out to graze there, in accordance with ancient right, by dwellers in the Forest—the Commoners. Also, about 600 deer still roam this bit of England-as-it-was.

It seems amazing that this charming wilderness should have survived unspoiled to our times. But grave dangers threaten it. During the war the Army and the Air Ministry enclosed over 8000 acres and there have been dire suggestions of setting up industries and factories in the neighbourhood. The Committee points out that, "In 1939 everyone regarded the Forest as a national heritage which must be preserved at all costs. . . . Unless a determined stand is made now the country will lose it."

To preserve this heritage the Committee suggests that the powers of the Court of Verderers, the ancient Authority in the Forest, should be extended, and that a single Rural District Council for the whole Forest area should be created. More trees should be planted in certain areas.

Camps For Scouts

For holiday-makers the Committee's most important recommendations are that the public should be allowed the greatest reasonable freedom of access to the woodlands, and that there should be more facilities for camping; of seven camping areas where water is laid on, four should be reserved for Scouts.

There is a reference in the Committee's report to the New Forest gipsies, of whom there are about 400 living in different established camps. These people have a standard of living, says the report, "which has hardly reached the Stone Age." As a start in civilising them it is suggested that an experimental camp with health and educational services should be set up.

Other recommendations are for the establishment of reserves for nature study and sanctuaries for rare forms of wild life, and a curator for the protection of scientific interests over the area.

The Committee has done a splendid job and we shall hope that its suggestions will become law before the spoilers can get to work.

WORLD NEWS REEL

SIGHTING OIL. Bristol Freighter aircraft are to be used to carry out a photographic survey of 10,000 square miles of Persia in order to try to find more oil deposits. The survey is being carried out by Hunting Aero-surveys under a contract from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Bill to nationalise private banks in Australia, cause of much controversy, has been passed by the Australian Parliament and has received the Royal Assent.

A rainstorm over Johannesburg was caused not long ago by aircraft dropping ice on clouds.

TWO EGGS AND I. At a recent showing in Antwerp of the film *The Egg and I*, the fee for admittance was two eggs per person, for the benefit of a children's hospital.

The crypt of Monte Cassino Abbey in Italy, destroyed in the bombardment of 1944, has been reconstructed and opened for religious services.

The Indian State of Hyderabad and the Dominion of India have extended their present agreement to November 1948. Under this India does not exercise paramount powers over Hyderabad, and Hyderabad appoints representatives to foreign countries to deal with matters of commerce only.

THANKS A MILLION. Nearly a million gift parcels from Australia arrived at Plymouth not long ago.

American children living in the Croydon Hotel, New York City, have sent Christmas presents of toys, sweets, and clothing for 300 children of Croydon, Surrey.

An aircraft that can carry 400 passengers, a 132-ton U.S. Army Air Force transport, recently made a successful test flight in California.

ANY QUESTIONS? Following the example of the British Parliament, question-time was instituted in the Czechoslovak National Assembly for the first time not long ago.

At the State opening of Ceylon's new Parliament, not long ago, buildings in Colombo flew the Union Jack and the Lion flag of the Sinhalese kings.

The work of dismantling the great munitions factory of Krupp at Essen has begun.

REPRIEVE. A haggis sent from Scotland for the St Andrew's Day celebration of the Illinois Scots, was at first held up by the U.S. authorities because they feared it would spread foot-and-mouth disease. After being inspected by a doctor the suspected haggis was released.

HOME NEWS REEL

BATTLE-SCARRED. Some of the bomb scars on St Paul's Cathedral are to be allowed to remain as a reminder to future generations of the perils which the cathedral survived during attacks on London.

Didcot has won the Nuffield Trophy, presented every year to the community which, relative to its size, has raised the most money for the British Empire Cancer Campaign. In the past year the Campaign collected a record sum of £135,000.

A jet-propelled Gloster Meteor IV has flown from Edinburgh to Bovingdon in Hertfordshire (313 miles) in half an hour. Its average speed was over ten miles a minute—617.6 m.p.h.

London libraries, from January 12 to 17, will put baskets at their entrances into which books taken out more than six months previously may be dropped without payment of a fine.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS. Next year there is to be a newspaper in braille for people who are deaf as well as blind. This is announced in the annual report of the National Institute for the Blind. Last year 70,000 volumes and pamphlets in braille were produced.

Under the new Agriculture Bill for Scotland, recently presented in Parliament, the Secretary of State is given powers to direct that deer forests and grouse moors shall be stocked with cattle and sheep.

For his 30th blood donation the Vicar of Camberwell, London, the Revd H. F. Bishop, has been awarded a second bar to his Red Cross badge.

FISHING STORY. The trawler Leeds United recently arrived at Grimsby with the biggest haddock ever landed in Britain. It was three feet long and weighed 26½ lbs.

St Marylebone public library is to have a collection of gramophone records, available in the same way as books.

The total of permanent houses completed in October was 15,398, a record for any month since January 1946. Temporary houses finished in October were 5376, compared with 4305 in September.

COSY. In two new 2900-ton cargo ships to be built at Sunderland, the officers' quarters will be inside a dummy funnel.

The King will broadcast on Christmas Day from Sandringham.

It is understood that the Ministry of Fuel and Power is not to prospect for opencast coal at Lyme Park, a beautiful stretch of country handed over to the National Trust this year by Lord Newton.

The West Mersea, Essex, District Council is to provide a fun fair for children at a cost of £308.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

SELF DENIAL. Cubs of the 45th North London Wolf Cub Pack are giving up one week's sweet ration to sick children in hospital at Christmas.

John Willis, a 14-year-old Scout of St George's "Z" Worcester Troop, has been awarded the Silver Cross for his prompt and gallant action in rescuing a boy from drowning in the River Severn at Worcester.

The annual Council Meeting of the Boys Brigade will take place

next year in Belfast, where the Diamond Jubilee of the B.B. in Ireland is to be celebrated.

SCOUTING IN NIGERIA. The Boy Scout movement is progressing rapidly in Nigeria, where membership has almost doubled since 1944, when there were 6167 Scouts. There are now 12,206.

The Guernsey Federation of Girls' Clubs and Mixed Clubs is restarting its activities, with a bank balance of £50 saved during the German occupation.

The Children's Newspaper, December 13, 1947

Snakes Stopped Play

THE golfer who played on the Chembur links in Bombay Province, India, recently and saw his ball 'swallowed' by a snake is not the first player to find golf a dangerous game in the tropics.

Before the war the Schwebo course in Burma was plagued by snakes. One afternoon a woman player had to ask her caddy to kill a full-grown viper on the fourth green, and the following pair had to destroy a six-foot cobra before they could continue their game. Soon afterwards all players at Schwebo carried fire-crackers with their clubs and were advised to let them off before following balls into the undergrowth.

Another exceptional intruder, though this time not dangerous, was the one seen in New Zealand's National Open Golf Championship this year at Ngamotu. Play on the 14th green was held up by a whale swimming along-

side and blowing out a spout of water which the wind directed on to the golfers!

Golf in South Africa also presents some unusual hazards. Hippopotamuses are apt to wander across the links at Jinje, on Lake Victoria, and players are allowed to remove balls from their tracks without incurring penalties.

In South Africa cricket matches as well as golf have been disturbed by wild animals emerging from the trees; and a good story has been told of a game that was played near Nairobi. A fielder chased a ball to the boundary and halted in terror as a lion sprang out and seized it. While he retreated the batsmen went on running between the wickets, for the umpire ignored pleas of Lost Ball, pointing out that it could be seen quite plainly. The lion was chewing it!

A POPULAR SUNDAY SCHOOL

CLASSES at the Sunday School of St Augustine's Church, Bermondsey, London, are so well-liked by the young parishioners that there has been a waiting list to join them.

The secret of the Sunday School's popularity is probably that the classes are all kept small and taught by volunteers from the parish. Thus the teacher holds the pupils' interest and, coming from the same parish, is able to establish friendly relations with each member.

There are four departments: the Nursery, for little people aged three to five; the Kindergarten, for those five to seven; the Junior, seven to eleven; and the Secondary, eleven and upwards.

The Secondary department is run on the lines of the Companionship Method, which was devised last year by the National Society for Religious Education. This method is similar to those of the Scouts and Guides. There are tests and badges. The first test is the Novice's, the second the Pilgrim's, the third the Companion Student's, fourth, Explorer's, and fifth, Caretaker's—all of them happy and significant names.

Cathedral's Model Ship

A MODEL of a 24-gun frigate, believed to be between 200 and 300 years old, has been placed in the Children's Corner of Southwark Cathedral. Experts believe it to be an old "Church Ship," that is, the model of an actual ship installed in the church of the sailors' home port so that the priest could keep in mind and pray for the sailors while they were away.

This model was discovered recently in an old attic and was recognised by Church authorities, although it was badly damaged. Mr David Veazey, brother of Canon Veazey, Vicar of St Mark's Church, Camberwell, spent many hours renovating it, getting it ready in time for an exhibition of historical Church property held at the Cathedral last month.

JACK'S PHONE

SHIPS of the Home Fleet can now be phoned by means of a new short-range radio-telephone service. Calls can be made by any telephone subscriber in Great Britain or Ireland. The minimum charge is 10s 6d for three minutes. Ships on the home station can also phone each other by the same means.

COLD WEATHER COMFORT

MANY people have been wondering if the icy blasts of recent weeks herald the approach of a winter as severe as the last one Britain endured. But we can all take comfort from the fact that, although there have been severe winters in the past, there have also been winters in between which were mild.

In 401 and again in 673 the Black Sea was frozen over; and the Lake of Constance was frozen over eleven times between 1277 and 1870. In 1607 the whole of Europe, including Spain and Italy, was covered with a thick layer of snow. In 1833 it snowed in Lower Egypt, and snow in Sicily at the beginning of October 1936 ruined the vintage. The longest winter known was 1739-40, for in parts of Europe it froze continuously from October 24 till June 13.

And so we could go on; but the comforting fact remains that a cold winter like the last one is the exception rather than the rule; and that, whatever this winter may have in store, there will be mild winters to make up for it.

TWO MALMESBURYS

FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS, whose home town is Malmesbury in Wiltshire, scene of a battle with the Danes in the 10th century. The parchment recording the award of this freedom was presented to him in a casket made of oak from Malmesbury Abbey.

The School Play

By an Amateur Actor

HERE are some last-minute hints to boys and girls rehearsing for school plays.

Remember that the producer is like the captain of the ship, and his orders must be obeyed.

A last-minute cramming is a bad recipe for keeping calm.

Throw your voice outward, not against the wings or the back-cloth where it will be lost.

Be sure that every movement and every gesture means something. Better no gesture at all than one which is unnatural or meaningless.

Do not stare into the audience when you are not speaking. Such a mistake is the worst feature of a poor actor.

Remember that your part, however small, is an important piece of the jigsaw puzzle. Make it fit in.

Bear in mind that you will have a grand opportunity of expressing not yourself but the character you are to impersonate. It will test your resourcefulness, your power to be a king, beggar, saint, bandit, or jester.

RING UP THE CURTAIN!

SANTA GOES BY SLEDGE

BOYS and girls in lonely settlements on the coasts of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland will have their share of Christmas presents. Boxes of toys are being taken by dog sledges to these small fishing communities who are ice-bound during the winter.

The toys are the gift of Sunday-school children in Britain, and are being distributed by the Grenfell Association.



Hints From a Master

Denis Compton, the international footballer and cricketer, was seen in a new rôle when he instructed boys in a London park and afterwards refereed their match.

Gunner Wotjek Arrives

THE newest arrival in the Scottish Zoo in Edinburgh is a big brown bear, mascot of the Polish Army Service Corps.

Wotjek, as he is known, is a Persian bear, captured in 1942 and now so docile that he has become firm favourite with all who meet him. Behind the badge on his cage—the figure of a bear carrying a shell—is the story of Wotjek's attempt in the war in Italy to carry shells with the men during a battle. Inspired by this sight, the Corps adopted Wotjek as their symbol, as well as their mascot.

Now at Edinburgh Zoo he will be safely housed until he is ready, at some future date, to go back to Poland.

THE LOST VILLAGE

GUIDED by teachers and local archaeologists, 200 boys of Hinckley Grammar School, Leicestershire, are searching for traces of the village of Stretton Baskerville, which is known to have existed in the 15th century but has long since vanished. If their efforts succeed some interesting and possibly valuable relics should come to light.

GETTING RID OF THE SMOKE

PITTSBURG, one of the biggest industrial cities of the United States, is taking vigorous steps to dispel the great, heavy pall of murky smoke which usually hangs over it and makes its name a byword even among industrial areas.

Since last century, indeed, the city council has been trying hard to control the vast volumes of smoke which pour forth daily from countless chimneys, both industrial and domestic. Two years ago all industrial concerns and other large consumers of fuel were forced to take measures against the smoke menace, and this resulted in an immediate improvement in the atmosphere.

Now Pittsburgh's domestic hearths must be fitted with a device to abate the smoke, or, if they are not so fitted, they must burn coal of a nearly smokeless variety. Coal merchants are forbidden to supply soft coal, which is very smoky, to houses which are not properly equipped.

Other industrial countries, not least Britain, are watching this experiment with keen interest. If Pittsburgh can dispel her smoke clouds there is nothing to prevent Britain doing the same.

Back to Big Cricket

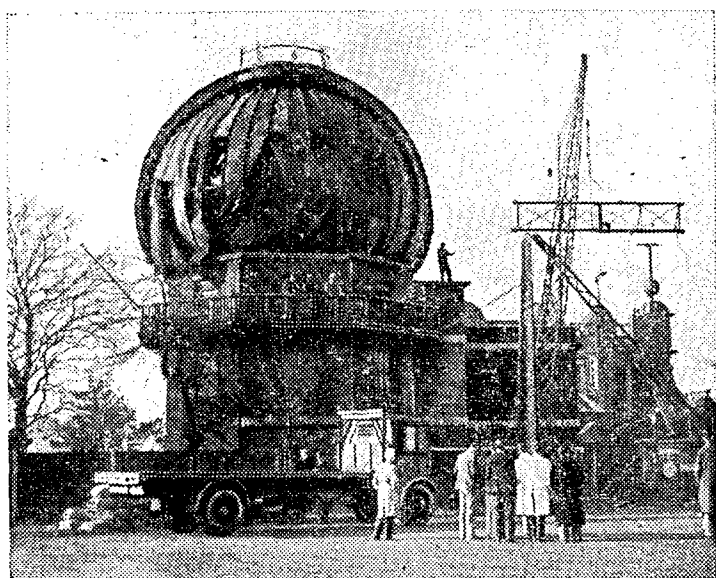
THE Sussex County Cricket Club have appointed Patsy Hendren as their official coach for the coming season.

This means that one of the most likeable little sportsman the game has ever known is once more to take a part in big cricket—even though it is only behind the scenes, as it were. Patsy is known all over the world not only as a brilliant batsman but as a man who treated his profession with a big smile. He was worth his place in any cricket eleven if only for his inimitable spirit.

Patsy Hendren, who was born at Chiswick 58 years ago, began his cricket career as a ground-

boy at Lord's, where he sold match-cards and assisted the groundsman. In 1907 he was given his place in the Middlesex eleven and from then until 1937 he scored 57,592 runs, including 170 centuries. He appeared in dozens of Test matches, and at the age of 45 he played four times against the Australians!

In 1938 he bade farewell to County and Test fields and became coach to Harrow School. Now he moves from Harrow to Hove, where he will take charge of the many young players on the playing staff of the Sussex CCC. We join all other cricket-lovers in wishing him well.



Greenwich on the Move

The great telescope at Greenwich Observatory has been dismantled, and in this picture we see parts of it being lifted from the dome for removal to Hurstmonceux Castle, Sussex.

December 13, 1947

The Children's



Outdoor Classroom

Eleven boy apprentices between the ages of 14 and 17 have completed four houses at Ealing, and are now engaged in building two more. Practice and theory are closely linked, and here the boys are receiving a lesson from one of the instructors.

A Thought For the Future

THE Yorkshire town of Bridlington will one day shake hands, as it were, with a Bridlington of 250 years hence. Councillor F. F. Milner, the present mayor, has enclosed in a casket with a collection of commonplace things of today a letter addressed to a man who will not be born for perhaps 200 years, the Mayor of Bridlington of 2197. Casket and contents have been buried in the main road leading to the town hall, under an inscribed stone asking that the casket shall not be disturbed until the year named.

It is an imaginative stroke to link the future with the present in this way, but one for which there is time-honoured precedent. Much might be written on the messages buried, with all manner of articles of the day, in the foundations of buildings; the Catacombs of Rome, for instance, where early Christians to the number of seven million were buried, teem with relics of the past bearing messages to the future.

The most notable of all such greetings from the past was the tomb of Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire who, dying in 528 B.C. left a message inscribed on his tomb. Alexander the Great, two centuries later, found this pathetic inscription on the damaged tomb: "O man,

whosoever thou art, and whensoever thou comest (for come I know thou wilt) I am Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire. Envy me not the little earth that covers my body." Alexander made good the damaged tomb, and, moreover, added a Greek translation of the Persian inscription.

Of all the collections placed under buildings to await the hands of future excavators, perhaps the most interesting is under Cleopatra's Needle, in London. When, after an astonishing voyage, the ancient obelisk was at last ready to be set up beside Old Father Thames, there was a touch of romance in burying on the spot mementoes of Victorian London which would one day, in some remote future age, come to light in a London changed beyond all reckoning. With the passing of the centuries that seemingly commonplace collection might become treasure beyond price.

In the collection are Scriptures printed in 250 languages, newspapers, books, magazines of the day, with coins, toys, tops, tobacco pipes, and a host of other trifles characteristic of the age in which they were deposited to add further interest to the story of the great monument round which the young Moses once played.

AN INTERNATIONAL AT FOURTEEN

WHEN recently the English ice hockey team were due to meet Sweden in an international match at Wembley it was found at the last moment that Douglas Wilson, the Wembley star, was unfit and would be unable to play for England.

No reserve was available, and it looked as though England would be forced to play a man short; but someone saw a tall lad hanging around the players' dressing-room, and that boy, although only 14 years of age, was told to be ready to play for England. The boy was Gordon Pankhurst, the youngest player ever to take part in top-class ice hockey.

Gordon, a Londoner, lost both

his parents in an air raid and was evacuated to Canada, where, like every Canadian boy, he learned to play ice hockey. Returning to his home country, he was adopted by the parents of Douglas Wilson. Gordon was given every chance to develop his skill on the ice until, this year, he was signed on as one of the coming players for the famous Wembley Monarchs.

But never in his wildest dreams did young Gordon Pankhurst consider himself good enough to play for England at the age of fourteen, yet the chance came his way because Douglas Wilson was unfit—and he acquitted himself wonderfully.

RIDDLE OF THE DEVIL'S ARROWS

A PROPOSAL to extend a council housing estate at the Yorkshire town of Boroughbridge in the direction of the strange tall stones known as the Devil's Arrows has aroused much opposition.

The Devil's Arrows are a remarkable prehistoric monument. They consist of three monoliths, the tallest of which is 30 feet 6 inches high and 16 feet in circumference. Originally there were four, but Camden, the great antiquarian who lived from 1551 to 1623, tells us that in his time one was pulled down "by the cursed love of gain." It seems the fourth stone was used to build a bridge over a stream.

The origin of these gigantic stone "arrows" is still something of a mystery, but it is believed that they are the remains of a larger monument. Such tall stones, called menhirs from the Celtic word for a long stone, have been found marking burial grounds.

The Council's housing plans leave the area containing the stones undisturbed, but the Yorkshire Archaeological Society has maintained that the four acres so left are not enough. For if prehistoric burial remains were discovered here, more than four acres would be needed to explore the surroundings and solve the riddle of the Arrows.

Wheat For Relief

OKLAHOMA, one of America's great wheat-growing states, has been having a "wheat for relief" collection, and has collected 6000 bushels of wheat, enough to provide half a million meals. The wheat is collected into railroad cars from the farmers who bring it in to the country stations.

The campaign is organised by Church World Service, which transports the wheat, after it has been turned into flour, to many parts of Europe. All through the wheat-growing districts of America this autumn the farmers are helping Europe.

Pipe of Peace



At Plymouth Rock on Thanksgiving Day the Governor of Massachusetts smokes a pipe of peace with Red Indians at the statue to Massasoit, a chief who befriended the Pilgrim Fathers when they landed in 1620.

The Editor's Table

HELP STILL NEEDED

MRS CHURCHILL has given wise and courageous counsel to the supporters of the voluntary hospitals of our land—hospitals on which love and generosity have been lavishly bestowed for countless years past. She sees the new State system not as the ending of voluntary effort, but as a firm basis for its continuance. She sees it as a "sort of groundwork on which the love and interest which you have shown for so many years may build a beautiful superstructure above the bare necessities provided by the State."

THAT, surely, is counsel to be heeded by all who believe that State aid can never fully take the place of the generous, voluntary spirit in which our hospitals have been founded and through which they have flourished. Now that the State is to provide efficient hospital treatment for all citizens there will be the extra services for loving spirits to attend to. No one wants our hospitals to be bare, unlovely institutions lacking the warmth and colour of personal affection.

LOVINGKINDNESS and charity at its noblest have ever been precious parts of the ministry to suffering in this country. We must see to it that in fresh ways our hospitals still have a primary place in our hearts.

*The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies,
When love is done.*

THE spirit of giving that has so nobly served our hospitals is a tradition which can be enriched through imaginative co-operation in the new circumstances. Charity need not die because modern methods and efficient planning have come to stay. It was the poet Pope who wrote: "In Faith and Hope the world will disagree, But all mankind's concern is Charity."

Truly, in the service of suffering, it will always find a place.

CONTENTMENT

SWEET are the thoughts that savour of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown.
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;
The poor estate scorns Fortune's angry frown.
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy when princes oft do miss.
The lonely house that harbours quiet rest,
The cottage that affords no pride nor care,
The mean that 'grees with country music best,
The sweet consort of mirth and modest fare.
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss;
A mind content both crown and kingdom is. *Robert Greene*

Speeding the Railway Wagons

AN inspiring example of how difficulties can be overcome when faced in the right spirit has been shown recently by our railways. Since 1939 the number of railway freight wagons in use has been steadily dwindling, and the condition of many has been deteriorating. There are under repair about 200,000 wagons against only 39,000 in 1939.

This is a great handicap to industrial recovery, for no matter how great is the production of mine or factory all is wasted effort unless there are wagons enough to provide transport.

To overcome this problem the Government issued an appeal to the railways for a quicker unloading of the wagons so that they may be more speedily back in use. In response to this appeal men and women volunteers have been making splendid efforts to ensure a quicker turn-round of the wagons by working overtime and during week-ends. The C.N. salutes them.

ON PARLIAMENTS

A SURE key to the understanding of the affairs of any country is a knowledge of its Parliament and how it works. This knowledge is to be imparted by a new quarterly entitled Parliamentary Affairs and published by the Hansard Society at four shillings; it can be also obtained through booksellers.

The first number includes a survey by Mr Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, of Parliament and the Liberty of the Subject; and explanatory articles on the Position of Parliament in the Fourth French Republic, and the Legislatures of the British Pacific Islands.

This authoritative journal appears at a time when the institution of Parliament is not without its critics and should help to show what Parliament means for any democratic country.

Under the E



PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

If timber merchants
are always having
trunk calls

A HOUSEWIFE wants to know how to make the milk go round. Stir it.

A CERTAIN author is known for his open-air stories. With garden plots.

SOME cooks cook with enthusiasm. But prefer electricity.

A MAN is offering a car in exchange for a flat. A moving appeal.

THERE are people who are always on the doctor's doorstep. If they were on his door they would be panel patients.

THINGS SAID

THERE are more real signs of hope, more solid grounds for cautious optimism, to be found in production than at any time since the war. *Herbert Morrison, M.P.*

FORGET old sores and old ideas about the bosses for whom you work. We are all citizens of this country. *J. H. Jones, M.P., to steel workers*

DESPAIR is the mortal sin—the worst of them all.

M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister

I KNOW of one Metropolitan policeman who has been able to direct foreign visitors by speaking Latin. *Cardinal Griffin*

CIVILITY does not add to costs, but increases profits.

Edith Summerskill, M.P.

Helping Others to Help Themselves

A NATION is judged as much by its culture as by its material wealth or its valour in war, and a nation's culture depends on the expression by its citizens of their native talents and tastes rather than on cultural activities organised for them and "spoon-fed" to them by their government.

The Arts Council of Great Britain has fully appreciated this, and its recent annual report shows how it has endeavoured to help independent enterprises such as local art clubs, repertory theatre companies, and so on, rather than to establish State-run organisations.

The Council has had to face difficulties owing to increased costs of production, yet it has spent wisely the £320,000 allowed it by the Government.

To record but one of the many efforts sponsored by the Arts Council, 951 symphony concerts were given by famous orchestras.

It is helping the British people to develop their cultural life.

Editor's Table

"FOOD Special" air liners are arriving at London Airport. Will the food all be eaten up?

□

DATES are expected from Spain and Italy. In time for the Christmas calendars.

□

A HOUSEWIFE says she enjoys turning out her bedroom. How does she get it in again?

□

WHEN you send off a parcel two labels are better than one, we are told. Provided they both bear the same address.



MANY journalists work on newspapers. To save the carpets.

Cambridge Behind the Times

IT is strange in these days to hear of young people supporting fallacies that most of us have abandoned, but that is the case with a number of young men at Cambridge. Not long ago the Cambridge University Union Society, which is a famous debating club, voted by a large majority not to allow women to become members of the Society.

It is almost as though they had voted that the Earth is flat. What could have been their motive for excluding women? Can they really still believe that women are intellectually inferior to men and therefore incapable of taking an intelligent part in a debate? Their grandfathers gave up that notion long ago, since when there have been women M.P.s and women Ministers of State.

At Cambridge University itself women were first permitted to take the tripos examinations in 1881, and it is 57 years since a woman student of Cambridge, Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, was placed above the senior wrangler in the mathematical tripos. Even today, however, women are not entitled to degrees.

One thing is certain; these very old-fashioned undergraduates will live to see women become members of the Cambridge Union.

YOUNG HARVESTERS FROM HAMBURG

OVER 200 young German students from Hamburg University helped with the harvest of root crops in this country. Their coming was arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Control Commission in Germany, with the help of the Committee for Christian Reconstruction in Europe, who provided £1000 for their travelling expenses. The students, all volunteers, were in camp in Essex, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, and Oxfordshire, and in each area the churches took particular interest in them. They were invited into British homes and given a chance of seeing something of the Christian and democratic life of this country, and the result of their visit was not only a harvesting; it was a sowing—of good will.

The Winter Oak

HIS boughs make music of the winter air, Jewelled with sleet, like some cathedral front, Where clinging snowflakes with quaint art repair The dints and furrows of time's envious brunt.

James Russell Lowell

JUST AN IDEA

As Dean Swift wrote, Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse.

Toc H GIRDLES THE WORLD

AGAIN this year, on December 11 and 12, Toc H, the great Christian friendship movement that began on the Western Front in the First World War, will circle the globe with its lamps; a world-wide ceremony that will rekindle hope and faith in the hearts of millions.

The first lamp is to be lit on December 11 at 9 p.m. local time, at Buenos Aires. This unit, whose 21st birthday is on the eleventh, will then begin a 24-hour vigil. Toc H branches west of Buenos Aires will "stand to" to light their lamps at 9 p.m. on December 11.

Next day the Toc H lamp-lighters will continue the chain throughout Australasia, India, Africa, Europe, and on to Brazil, and so back to Buenos Aires.

Wherever the lamps shine there will be a group of Toc H members turning their thoughts to the message of fellowship which this world movement, started by Tubby Clayton, the founder-padre, has for all humanity.

YESTERDAY & TODAY



Bluecoat Boys

Long blue gowns, knee breeches, and yellow stockings, serve to remind the boys of Christ's Hospital, Horsham, of the ancient traditions of their famous school, founded nearly four centuries ago in London.

More People Are "Eating Out"

OUR habit of "eating out" has increased enormously in recent years; in one year we now eat about 9256 million meals in restaurants, cafés, works canteens, schools, and so on. As a result, there are about twice as many people employed in the catering industry as there were before the war.

An Exhibition, called 300 Years of Catering, at the Empire Tea Bureau, 22 Regent Street, London, illustrates the history of mass catering from the baronial hall and the old tavern with its turnspit, to the works canteen and restaurant of today. There are five large scenes showing an early 18th-century coffee house, a late 18th-century tea garden, the Great Exhibition of 1851, a tea-shop of the late '90s, and a modern works canteen. There are also many interesting and amusing old prints on view.

The Exhibition, to which admission is free, has been sponsored by the National Council for Hotel and Catering Education.

Four Thousand Years of Indian Art

THE Exhibition of Indian Art at the Royal Academy, London, unrolls the story of India through more than 4000 years, and such an amazing collection of Indian treasures has never before been seen in this country.

From the long-vanished City States of the Indus Valley have come terra cottas, and seals, and statuettes never before seen in Europe. It was, however, about 300 B.C. that characteristic Indian sculptures emerged in the pillars and statues carved under the Mauryan Dynasty. They are here to be seen and wondered at, especially the magnificent Bull-capital of the Rampurva Pillar, which weighs four tons, and a massive statue of an elephant with rider from Benares in Gwalior state.

We first come to the solemn Buddhist sculptures, one of which is of special interest to us. This is a tall bronze Buddha from Sultanganj, which is lent by Birmingham. It is seven feet high and weighs a ton, but is as nobly beautiful as any warrior prince could be.

Lord of the Dance

Smaller galleries display later medieval sculpture and Southern India bronzes. Among them are several of the most famous images of Siva, the Lord of the Dance. His outflung arms, his rhythmic limbs, make him one of the most familiar of images. The Imperial Institute has several, but none approaching those that now have come from Southern India in grace or dimensions.

All this ordered array of sculpture steals the show from the art of painting, though painting, even more than sculpture, discloses the invasion of the vast North Indian plain by conquerors from the North-west—

Afghan Mughal (Mogul), Moslem, Persian, or Macedonian, who sought to possess it. But its art is as the Americans would say, easier to the eye. Much of it, the wall painting, is represented only by photographs, but there is plenty here to delight every taste. Some of the earliest are illuminated manuscripts on palm leaves coming from Bengal, but other schools are those of Orissa, practically unknown hitherto outside India.

Court Portraits

Of the four main galleries two are devoted to those of the Mughal Court and two to Rajput painting. Most of the earlier Mughal paintings are a reminder of the Persian style of delicate manuscript illustration—Court portraits of an emperor holding a Durbar or in the lighter pursuits of hunting or campaigning. The coloured drawings of animals are especially lifelike and graceful. In these great days of Akbar and his son, Jahangir, the Court painter was in high esteem; and looking at what he left we need not wonder why. He painted the everyday life of India in city, village, and jungle.

Yet one more aspect of India's perfection in art is in those beautiful muslins, brocades for luxury wear, the costumes, the bedspreads, the carpets; and also in the jewellery, the jades, the crystals, and a sparkling sword made for the Emperor Jahangir.

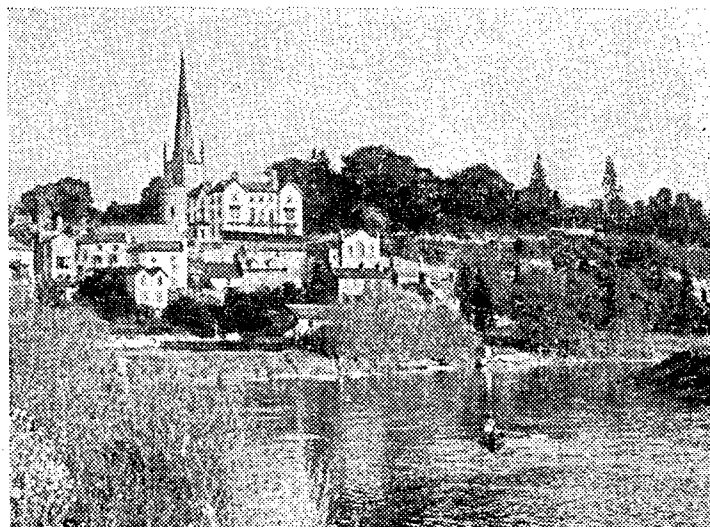
Altogether, the visitor to this superb exhibition has set before his eyes a feast of treasures almost beyond imagining.

MASS TEACHING OF ENGLISH

UNESCO is to co-operate with the British Government in promoting the welfare of about 30,000 Africans who will be employed in the Government's great plan for growing groundnuts in East Africa. To help them to learn English, films, film-strips, and other mass communication methods will be used.

An expert in these newly-developed methods of mass language teaching has already been

in Tanganyika to find how they work out with the people there. The results of his experiments will be useful in other parts of the world where language is an obstacle to Unesco's policy of carrying out fundamental education—that is, teaching people to read and write, and teaching them hygiene, child welfare, and the principles of living together as a peaceful and prosperous community.



THIS ENGLAND

The ancient town of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, with its 13th-century church

A Link With Galileo

Now on view at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, is a 300-year-old collection of astronomical and scientific instruments. They were originally collected by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, of Florence, the nephew of Urban VIII who became Pope in 1623, and among them are two condemned by Galileo as being already out of date.

These two instruments are armillary spheres, an ancient astronomical teaching aid consisting of a number of rings joined together in the shape of a globe representing the Universe—with the Earth as its centre.

Galileo said that these spheres did not represent the true Universe, and got into trouble for his criticism.

For Urban VIII, when he became Pope, was a great admirer of Galileo, but his admiration cooled as Galileo incurred the wrath of churchmen for his insistence that it is the Earth that moves round the Sun.

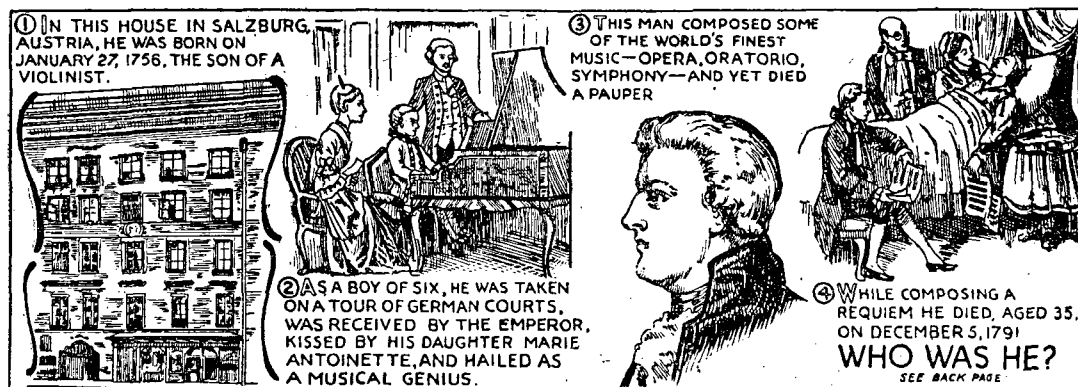
A Revolutionary Idea

Urban's nephew, Francesco Barberini, was a man of great learning and his uncle was, no doubt, annoyed that Galileo should scorn his armillary. But what finally exasperated Urban was the suggestion, made by Galileo's enemies, that the revolutionary astronomer in his book had made fun of the Pope as a stupid person who rigidly adhered to antiquated notions about the Universe. So Galileo, though 70 years of age, was imprisoned, tried by the Inquisition and forced to deny, on his knees, the truth of his scientific creed.

Francesco Barberini formed the famous library which bore his name. It was incorporated by the Vatican library 45 years ago. The Barberini family were notorious for plundering ancient buildings to furnish their own palaces, so that there was an old saying in Italy that what the barbarians spared, the Barberini took.

WHO WAS HE?

Picture-Story of a Great Composer



TAKING THE THEATRE TO THE PEOPLE

THE Century Theatre, a travelling repertory company now being formed at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, will carry its theatre—stage, auditorium, dressing-rooms, and all—about with it wherever it goes. This new venture is being sponsored by Dame Sybil Thorndike and the Dean of Worcester.

The travelling theatre building, which is now under construction, will consist of four vehicles easily fitted together in four hours to make a stage, 18 feet by 30 feet, and an auditorium to seat 200 people. There will be one manager, one stage manager, one cook, and one general assistant among the 12 members of the company, and each will have a fully-appointed travelling bed-sitting-room.

The Century Theatre—a non-profit-making company—will visit mainly small towns and villages which are not big enough to maintain a theatre of their own, and will produce well-established classics or plays that are new and experimental.

This travelling theatre might be considered the last word in modern ingenuity, but something very like it was seen in the streets of many towns during the 14th and 15th centuries when the craft guilds staged their cycles of Miracle Plays. Each cycle consisted of a series of dramatised

versions of well-known episodes from the Bible, from the Creation to Doomsday, and the guilds vied with one another in producing the best play.

These plays were produced on large movable stages mounted on wheels, which were called pageants. Probably these pageants were two-tiered and each guild was responsible for keeping its own in good repair. To every guild was allotted an appropriate play. Thus the "playsters" produced the Creation, the bakers were given the Last

Supper, and the "Shipwrights" built Noah's Ark.

On certain feast days the good citizens of, say, York or Wakefield, Coventry or Chester, turned out very early in the morning to watch the festival of the pageants. With the Creation leading the way one pageant followed another in a slow procession through the town, halting at various appointed stations to enact its play.

From some guild accounts which have survived we learn something of the elaborate stage accessories which went to the making of a pageant. Items include a real fire for Hell-mouth, starch to make a storm, and half a yard of cloth for the Red Sea!

Comedy, too, played its part in these Biblical scenes. Noah's wife of the miracles is one of the earliest and most amusing shrews in our literature. She refused to have any hand in the building of the Ark, and in the end had to be hauled inside by main force. Then the story of the three shepherds who watched their flocks by night was enlivened by a hilarious interlude of sheep-stealing.

Thus was the theatre taken to the people then. It is interesting to see the modern stage taking a leaf out of the book of the Middle Ages. Verily there is nothing new under the sun.

100 Not Out

HOWICK-BY-THE-SEA, an old-world town on the outskirts of the City of Auckland, has just celebrated its 100th birthday. This little town, with its neat hedgerows and numerous English oaks, has been called "a little bit of England transplanted in the South."

The week of centenary celebrations began with a grand pageant of the years, with the old pioneers dressed in the long, gay dresses of the day and the soldiers bright in vivid scarlet. Then came the horses and buggies, followed by ancient and modern cars, and as the procession wound slowly up to the town from the beach it made a colourful and impressive sight.

A Memorial to Ian Maclaren

A TINY cottage in the Perthshire parish of Logiealmond now serves as a memorial to "Ian Maclaren" (in real life Revd Dr John Watson) who was the famous author of *The Bonnie Brier Bush* and many other novels reflecting Scottish life and character.

The memorial is the inspiration of the Revd J. G. Dawson Scott, the present minister of the parish. Dr Watson's pulpit gown and a Bible which he used have also been procured for the cottage, as well as many photographs and letters connected with the author. Also a complete set of Dr Watson's works has been promised by Colonel John Watson, the author's son.

Standing close to the manse where the author lived and wrote many of his books, the cottage looks out on the little hamlet of Harrietfield, which is the original of Drumtochty village in *The Bonnie Brier Bush*. Here Dr Watson observed the simple lives of the villagers—dominies, the ministers, doctors, and the ruling elders—whom he portrays so lovingly in his books. *The Days of Auld Lang Syne*, *Kate Carnegie* and *Those Ministers*, and the *Brier Bush* are simply recreations of the Harrietfield which he regarded so affectionately during his ministry there more than half a century ago.

OLD LOAVES THAT ARE "NEW"

IT is possible that in the near future we shall be eating bread baked up to six months previously.

The Commander of the US Army Food and Container Institute has revealed that loaves baked according to a new formula and packed in laminated plastic and paper covering had been produced for the US Army and were still fresh and crisp six months after they were packed. He said that they were able to keep almost anything now without its losing freshness or value.

DAVID COPPERFIELD—Final Instalment of Charles Dickens's Great Story

In response to Mr Micawber's mysterious request, David, Aunt Betsey, Mr Dick, and Traddles, an old schoolfriend of David's, who was a lawyer, went down

to the Wickfield's house at Canterbury. With Micawber and Agnes Wickfield, they assembled in the dining-room where Uriah Heep received them in his usual

grovelling manner. But his attitude soon changed when Micawber, with great solemnity, began to read from a paper: "My charges against HEEP!"



He accused Heep of plundering poor sick Mr Wickfield, of falsifying the books, forging Mr Wickfield's signature, appropriating Aunt Betsey's property, worth £5000, which she thought Mr Wickfield had lost. Heep turned more blue than white. His mother rushed in crying: "Ury! Be 'umble and make terms!" "Be quiet, Mother. You shall prove this!" he snarled at his accusers.



Uriah unlocked the safe. "Where are the books?" he cried. "I have the books," replied Traddles. "I am acting for Mr Wickfield." He said that unless Heep set to work to restore to the last farthing all he had obtained by fraud, they would send for officers who would take him to jail. Heep was obliged to agree.



In her gratitude to Micawber for exposing Heep and recovering her property, Aunt Betsey "lent" him the money to take his family to Australia, as he wished. But after the rejoicing over what Micawber called "the final pulverisation of Heep," deep sorrow came to David. His wife, Dora, who had been ill for months, died.



Three years later David told Agnes of his love for her and found she had loved him all her life. When they told Aunt Betsey they were going to be married, she laughed and cried with joy and hugged Peggotty and Mr Dick. David was a famous author now. Later they heard that Mr Micawber had become a prosperous citizen in Australia!

Watch this page next week for pictures of an amusing Christmas adventure of Mr Pickwick

SILVER VENUS, ROSY MARS

By the C N Astronomer

THE silvery planet Venus may now be seen soon after sunset, low in the south-west sky. At present she sets at about 5.45 p.m., and, as the Sun sets before 4 o'clock we have two hours for seeking Venus, though, owing to the twilight, she is not likely to be perceptible until about 4.30. From then until about 5.15 will be the best time to look, for cloud and mist are likely to obscure Venus when she gets nearer to the horizon.

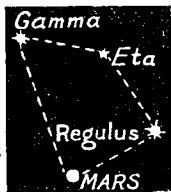
On Sunday evening, December 14, Venus will appear not far from the slender crescent of the Moon, appearing a little way to the right and at a higher altitude than the Moon, which, however, sets about 5 o'clock as seen from south-east England. But by the next evening the Moon will be more in evidence and will not set until about 6 o'clock; she will then be at a higher altitude and, with Venus to the right, should provide a fine spectacle.

The Evening Star

It will be interesting to note from evening to evening the increasing altitude of Venus and her growing brilliance as she comes more into view; for she is coming much nearer every day. At present Venus is about 139 million miles away, but in a fortnight's time this will be reduced by about ten million miles. She will continue to come nearer for the next six months, and for the next five months will be a splendid celestial object in the western sky, where she will preside as the so-called "Evening Star." The ancient Greeks knew it under the name of Hesperus when it was seen in the evening and as Phosphorus when it appeared in the morning. In those early days of astronomy the identity of the two was not known and therefore Venus was regarded as two planets.

Mars is now appearing much brighter, but is still low in the eastern sky, being not much in evidence as, at present, he does not rise until nearly 10 o'clock. Lest Saturn, which is at a much higher altitude, should be mistaken for Mars, the accompanying star-map shows the position of Mars relative to the bright star Regulus and also Gamma in Leo, the constellation through which Mars is passing towards the left being Leo.

Mars is now brighter than any other object in that region and this brightness will now rapidly increase as the planet comes nearer to us. At present he is about 93 million miles away, but in another fortnight this will be reduced to about 84 million miles. Then Mars will rise about 9 o'clock and, being brighter, may be more readily identified. His brilliance and rosy hue will continue to increase during the first six weeks of next year, until in February Mars will attain his greatest brilliance, being at his nearest to us. He will then be high in the evening sky and, as seen through a powerful telescope, will be the most interesting planet in the Heavens.



G. F. M.

Forbes of Culloden

SCOTLAND may well be proud of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, who died on December 10 just 200 years ago. For his steadfast integrity, for his readiness to support an unpopular cause when he thought it the right one, and for a patriotism that was bound by no narrow prejudices, this statesman deserves to be well remembered by his countrymen.

Duncan Forbes was born probably at Culloden in the year 1685. From the first he was intended for the law, and he studied first at Edinburgh University and later at the University of Leyden. As an advocate he quickly made his mark and his advancement was rapid.

Restoring Peace

All his life he was a loyal supporter of the Hanoverian cause. In the rebellion of 1715 he took a foremost part in restoring peace to the kingdom, being himself in the field against the rebels. As soon as the danger was over, however, he was active on behalf of his countrymen who were being kept as prisoners-of-war. Later, Forbes entered Parliament and in 1737 became Lord President of the Court of Session. In this influential position he did much to improve the laws and to encourage the trade of Scotland.

Long before the '45 Rebellion broke out Forbes had showed the way to keep the Scottish Highlands peaceful. Repeatedly he urged that the best plan to retain the clans' loyalty to the Crown was to create Highland regiments which would form part of the regular British army. His advice went unheeded, and it was not until the Seven Years War that Pitt formed two Scottish regiments which immediately covered themselves in glory on the Heights of Abraham.

When the first news of the '45 rising reached his ears Forbes immediately hurried northwards to Inverness. By throwing all

the weight of his influence into the scale he was able to prevent the powerful clans of the MacDonalds and the Macleods from taking the field for Charles Edward, and he kept the town of Inverness itself loyal to the Hanoverian cause.

For a time he was the only Government representative in the north of Scotland, and, particularly after the Jacobite victory at Prestonpans, his position was a difficult one. London was tardy in sending him money and reinforcements and Forbes was forced to pledge the whole of his property besides raising large sums of money on credit to keep the Government cause alive in the north.

It was typical of Forbes that, immediately after the final Jacobite defeat at Culloden he should protest against the brutal treatment meted out to the clans by "Butcher" Cumberland, the Government general. Later, Cumberland scoffingly referred to "that old woman who talked to me about humanity."

Official Ingratitude

In consequence of his attitude Forbes found himself in disgrace with a government lacking his large generosity of mind, and shortly afterwards he died broken-hearted at this ingratitude after a lifetime of loyal service. Perhaps the best epitaph of this remarkable figure is given in the words of Bishop Warburton: "I knew and venerated the man, one of the greatest that ever Scotland bred, as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian."

Scaring the Birds Away

WHEN he was a boy, Mr C. J. Kilby used to earn one shilling a week for scaring birds away from a Bedfordshire farmer's crops. He recalled this the other day after being made an honorary life member of the Leighton Buzzard Farmer's Union.

Frightening birds away from their crops has been a problem for farmers for centuries. In this country alone it is reckoned that rooks eat 50,000 tons of corn every year. All kinds of queer scarecrows have been devised, but it has been estimated that nineteen out of every twenty eventually prove ineffective.

In 1940, farmers in Australia who had found "guys" of little use, installed loud-speakers. These kept the birds off for a while, but they soon became used to the noise, and finally took no notice of it. Some Belgian farmers set up poles in their cornfields with wire running between them. From the top of each pole hung a bell which was connected with the wire, and near by was a brook with a current strong enough to turn a small water-wheel to which the wire was fastened. As the wheel went round, it jerked the wire and so the bells in the fields were kept ringing. The birds were thus kept away from the grain—for a time.

A Lincolnshire farmer found rooks such a nuisance in 1934

that he tried to scare them with stuffed models of cats which cost ten shillings each to make; and he found that one model, moved from time to time, would keep rooks off a ten-acre field. In the Cotswolds a farmer used paper squibs which, suspended on a rope in the trees, exploded at intervals. "Squire Fleming," an ingenious leaden figure weighing a ton, scared birds from the grounds of Flemings Hall, Beddingfield, Suffolk, for 200 years. The figure was of a man taking aim with a rifle.

Perhaps the most useful of all scarecrows, however, were the men who, like Mr Kilby, walked to and fro in the fields all day using clappers or shaking tin canisters filled with pebbles. No birds ever came near when they were about.

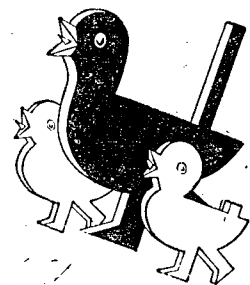
"SHIPS" FOR SEAMEN

ONE call that the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, is glad to receive is from Mr and Mrs Hunter, of Catford, for with each visit they bring a sackful of "ship" halfpennies.

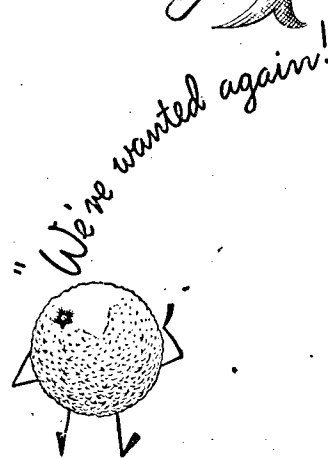
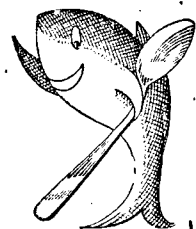
When their son was a patient in the hospital eight years ago they began collecting all halfpennies with the ship on them. Their latest sackful brought their total donations to £500—all in "ship" halfpennies—and in recognition of their efforts they have been made life governors of the hospital.

BIRD'S CUSTARD

*Best known -
best liked*



BIRD'S CUSTARD AND JELLIES



"Now that summer has ended we shall be busy again. Be on your sweetest behaviour, for we have lots of new people to visit. We are anxious to help, and, if there's any building to be done (body-building of course), we are at your service always in Haliborange."

Haliborange

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AT TABLE TENNIS:

Bertie's 'sweet' service!



BASSETT'S ORIGINAL
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THE BRAN TUB

HARVEST TIME

JOHNNY had given the rather surprising information that December, January, and February were the harvest months.

"Who told you that?" asked the teacher.

"My father, miss," said Johnny. "He's a plumber."

Now He Knows

A QUEER little man from Shanghai was convinced he was able to fly;

So from a high tree
He jumped off with glee—
He couldn't, and didn't. Oh, my!

JUMBLED CITIES

IF the letters of each of the following phrases are properly rearranged, they will spell the names of six famous cities of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

BAD RUN WANT COPE
LATE MORN PINE WING
BE BAIRNS DUCK ALAN

Answer next week

A Nursery Rhyme Revised

JACK SPRAT could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean.
So they turned vegetarians,
And all was quite serene.

Safely Delivered

SAMMY SIMPLE pressed the coin into an automatic stamp machine. When the stamp appeared he held it gingerly, waited a moment, then said "All right. You can let go now. I have it."

BEDTIME CORNER

The Dancing Examination

DILYS loved dancing. She attended classes and practised hard. But, try as she would before an audience, she always felt nervous, forgot her steps, and never did her best.

Then the day for her first dancing examination came along and Dilys left for the Academy—with plenty of time to spare as she thought—but as she passed the Town Hall she saw it was almost three o'clock. She raced along the road, through the Academy gates, and—crash!—straight into an elderly lady.

"I'm sorry, Ma'am," puffed Dilys. "but I—I say, aren't you Hilda Jackson's Granny? I saw you at her house the other day."

"Why, yes," smiled the lady; "and you are Dilys. Where are you dashing to in such a hurry?"

When Dilys explained she said, "If it's this exam you are referring to," pointing to the notice board, "it has been postponed until four o'clock. But I have an idea. I was just going to have tea, so why not join me?"

The teashop was near, so Dilys went. Mrs Jackson was very interested in Dilys' dancing. "I used to teach dancing when I was younger," she said. Dilys told Mrs Jackson of her fear of exams.

Jacko Plays a Tune and Chimp Plays a Trick



Jacko's efforts as a bagpipe player evidently pleased his Mother.



So she rewarded him. Chimp, however, was not so pleased.



Jacko puffed and puffed, but not a sound came until—Pop! Pop! Pop!

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Christmas Tree. "Hallo, children; preparing for Christmas?" chuckled Farmer Gray, as he met Ann and Don staggering along with armloads of evergreens.

"We've got a real Christmas tree, too, this year," boasted Ann.

"I suppose you mean a Spruce Fir, when you say a real Christmas tree," smiled the farmer. "Spruce Firs are put to many uses. Furniture, scaffold poles, ladders, and packing-cases are made from this wood, and a great deal of it is pulped for paper-making."

"Surely they're too small?" protested Ann.

"They may reach a height of 100 to 150 feet, and measure nine feet round the trunk, if they're not taken for Christmas trees first," replied Farmer Gray.

Tongue Twister

CHARLIE CONNER'S conkers constantly conquer in close contests.

Other Worlds

IN the evening Saturn and Mars are in the east, and Venus is low in the south-west. In the morning Saturn and Mars are in the south-west. The picture shows the Moon at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, December 11.



A MATCH TRICK

BEND a match in half and with it make a bridge across the neck of a bottle to hold a farthing or a silver threepenny-bit, making sure first that the opening of the bottle is wide enough to take the coin quite easily.

Ask a friend to get the money into the bottle without touching the match, the coin, or the bottle, or, of course, without setting fire to the match.

He will probably try blowing or shaking the table without success. Then show him, that a drop of water on the bent end of the match will cause it to expand sufficiently to allow the coin to drop down the neck of the bottle.

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, December 10, to Tuesday, December 16

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Toytown Gold. 5.30 He Sang to a Small Guitar. N. Ireland, 5.0 Salavar the Seagull; I Want to be an Actor; Look at the Stars (5); Songs; Piano Duets.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Torquay Girls' Grammar School Choir; The Runaway Reindeer—a story. 5.40 Swallows and Amazons (10). Midland, 5.0 Hinckley Grammar School Choir; The First Navvies. Scottish, 5.0 Juvenile Pipe Band; A story; Gipsies of Many Harvests; Songs. Welsh, 5.30 Young Artists.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Drowsy Dormouse Again (2); The Magic Bedknob (Part 2). Midland, 5.0 The Spider's Web (Part 5); Nick Capaldi and his Accordion; Grumple's Magic Bottle—a story. Scottish, 5.0 A Tammy Troot story. 5.15 The Black Wherry (Part 4). Welsh, 5.0 Rigmorale (Part 4); Sports Roundabout; History of Films.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Piano; The Coloured Coons; Sports Talk. Scottish, 5.0 Party Games and a story; Variety. West, 5.0 Jack and the Beanstalk. 5.45 Running a Christmas Party.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Christmastide Verses, Stories, and Music.

MONDAY, 5.0 The Peace Egg—a play. 5.40 Film Review. Scottish, 5.0 Boneshakers Ltd.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Competition Result. 5.25 Nature Parliament. Scottish, 5.0 Tales of a Wandering Cat (5); Down at the Mains. West, 5.0 Belmont College Choir.



bered Mrs Jackson's advice, and somehow her nervousness disappeared.

And so, thanks to Mrs Jackson's tip, Dilys received, some time later, a certificate and a letter telling her she had passed her examination.

Who Was He?

The man in the picture-story on Page 6 was Mozart.

Brilliant England centre-forward,
the 'wisest head in Soccer'...

Tommy Lawton

SAYS

"Here's how I cross roads..."

"Fancy foot-work scores on the football-field, where you want to confuse the other side's halves and backs. But on the road, confusion is the last thing you want—it's much too dangerous. Head-work is the thing, when you're crossing a street. Here's how I do it:

- 1 At the kerb—HALT.
- 2 Eyes—RIGHT.
- 3 Eyes—LEFT.
- 4 Glance again—RIGHT.
- 5 If all clear—QUICK MARCH.

Quite calm, no running and dodging, because I wait for a proper gap in the traffic first.

"If you misjudge things in Soccer—well, you're very seldom hurt, anyway. But if you take chances in traffic, and a car or lorry charges you, you may be killed. And the same accident may kill other people. So watch your step, be a good Road Navigator, and cross all streets the Kerb Drill way."

Tommy Lawton

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Portable Economic Paraffin Burner, impossible to blow out. Complete stock purchased of these 3 in one stove cooker and lantern. Manufactured of sheet steel not pressed tin. Without exaggeration will really last a lifetime. Cost £7 7s. to make, clearance 35/- carr. etc. 2/6. DON'T WAIT FOR CUTS IN FUEL. Also stocks of telescopes & prismatics available, 45/- upwards. Call or write for list.

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GENUINE EX-RAILWAY AND SHIP TARPULINS.

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for a child's cough!

Pure Honey, Peppermint, Oil of Pine, Squill and Ipecac. are all in 'Pineate' Honey Cough-Syrup. As this delicious syrup is swallowed, the oils of Pine and Peppermint vaporize and seep into larynx, bronchial tubes, chest and lungs—soothing and warming. The pure Honey eases soreness and irritation, while the Squill and Ipecac. Price assist expectation. 1/11 a bottle

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